

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE



ANNUAL REPORT

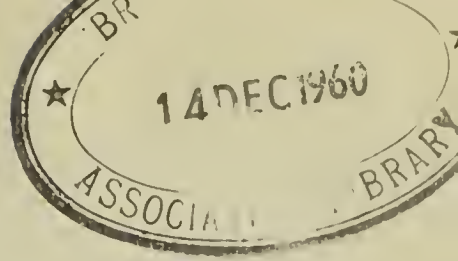


OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1959

T. R. ROBERTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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1960.

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FOREWORD

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Bootle.*

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1959, being the eighty-seventh of the series, on the health of the people of the County Borough of Bootle.

Dr. C. M. Connolly, who had been employed in the service of the Health Department since December, 1950, resigned her post on 31st March, 1959, and was succeeded by Dr. M. Regan as an Assistant Medical Officer on 1st May, 1959.

The following figures have been extracted from the vital statistics given in the report:

The total number of deaths from all causes was 813, an increase of 38 over the previous year. This gives a general death rate of 9.90 per thousand as compared with 9.50 in 1958. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.6. The deaths ascribed to cancer numbered 135, a decrease of 19 on the previous year. Cancer of the lung accounted for 34 deaths (28 males and 6 females) as compared to 45 deaths (39 males and 6 females) in 1958. Deaths from respiratory diseases amount to 132, of which 66 were due to bronchitis and 61 to Pneumonia; 58 per cent of these deaths being in persons aged 65 years and over. There were 9 deaths from influenza, all in persons over 45 years of age and over. In February, 1959, there was an epidemic of influenza which followed on a period of heavy fogs in January. Road traffic accidents were responsible for 6 deaths compared with 8 for the previous year, but only one of these deaths was in a child under 15 years.

The total number of live births was 1933 as compared with 1945 for the previous year. Of the total births 665 as against 629 were attended by the domiciliary midwives. The Municipal Midwifery Service is still 2 short of the establishment despite every effort to fill the vacancies and the increasing number of home confinements has thrown a great strain on the other members of the staff.

The birth rate was 23.55 per thousand as against 23.85 for the previous year and still remains high as compared with that of England and Wales which is 16.5 per thousand.

The infant mortality rate for the year was 35.18 per thousand live births as against 31.36 for the previous year, and 30.45 for the average of the last five years. There were 68 deaths of infants under 1 year, of which 39 occurred in the first week of life and 46 in the first month. Premature birth, birth injuries and congenital malformations accounted for 33 and respiratory diseases for 14 of the deaths in the first year.

There was an increase of 21 in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified; 113 cases being reported as against 92 for the previous year. The increase was mainly due to greater case finding following the Mass Radiological Campaign undertaken in the City of Liverpool in February and March of the year. There were 7 deaths ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 8 deaths in the previous year. The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 population was 0.09.

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year and the arrangements for the inoculation of children against this disease were the same as previous years. A completed course of inoculation was given to 1,299 children, while 629 previously inoculated children received a reinforcing injection. It is estimated, at present, that 54.9 per cent of the children under 5 years and 78.4 per cent of the children aged 5-14 years have been protected by inoculation.

The facilities for the inoculation of young children against whooping cough continued during the year; 963 children being inoculated against this disease.

There were 937 vaccinations performed against Smallpox during the year, of these 871 were in children under 1 year of age. This is 45 per cent of the live births and a slight decrease over the previous year. It is to be regretted that greater advantage is not taken of the facilities available for vaccination to be carried out as there is always the risk of Smallpox being imported into the Borough from overseas. With regard to Infectious Diseases, there was a fall of 747 in the number of cases of measles notified; this disease which had been prevalent in the previous year gradually declined in the first quarter of 1959. The disease was of a mild type and no deaths occurred. There was a fall of 21 in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified but Whooping Cough showed an increase of 266 cases mostly notified in the spring. Three cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year, all the cases were of the paralytic type and all occurred in children, fortunately the disease was of a mild type and all the children recovered, but in no case had these children been inoculated. The death of a well known football player from poliomyelitis was responsible for a great increase in the number of young persons inoculated against this disease; 1,525 young persons being inoculated as against 22 in the previous year.

Details will be found on page 63 of the report on the main clauses of the Bootle Corporation Act 1959, which received the Royal Assent during the year, as it affects the Health Department.

Following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency published in 1957, the Mental Health Act, 1959, was passed. This Act repealed the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts of 1890-1930 and the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-38. The main object of the Act is to bring the treatment of the mentally diseased patient into line with the patient who is suffering from a physical illness. As a result of the passing of this Act hospitals, from October, 1959, were enabled to admit mentally disordered patients on an informal basis without the use of the procedure under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. Work on the construction of the Junior Training Centre at Poulson Drive for mentally handicapped children commenced in February, 1959.

On page 39 and onwards will be found the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the details of the work of the Sanitary Inspectorate. In July, 1959, a Public Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into the Derby Road No. 7 and No. 8 Compulsory Purchase Orders; these were confirmed in December; also in December an Inquiry was held into two smoke control areas in Netherton. This inquiry affected 1,271 premises of which 1,255 were dwelling houses.

In conclusion, I should like to tender to you, and especially to your Health Committee and its Chairman, to the Town Clerk and the Chief Officials of the Corporation, my thanks for the encouragement and consideration which I have received, and to all the staff of the Department my grateful acknowledgment of their willing help and assistance.

T. R. ROBERTON, *Medical Officer of Health.*

Section I

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

MR. COUNCILLOR J. R. JONES, Chairman

MR. ALDERMAN CAIN, J.P., Deputy Chairman

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN H. BAIRD, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN M. CONNOLLY, J.P.	MR. COUNCILLOR DOOLEY
MR. ALDERMAN T. CONNOLLY	COUNCILLOR MRS. JONES
MR. ALDERMAN HEVEY	COUNCILLOR MRS. MANN
COUNCILLOR MRS. BRAY	MR. COUNCILLOR MORLEY
MR. COUNCILLOR CARROLL	MR. COUNCILLOR ROGERSON
MR. COUNCILLOR CHERRY	MR. COUNCILLOR URMSTON

Co-opted Members:

Representatives of the Bootle Local Medical Committee:

DR. T. M. JONES and DR. J. S. WOOD, J.P.

Representative of the Bootle Local Dental Committee:

MR. S. F. CALLAGHAN

Representative of the Bootle Pharmaceutical Committee:

MR. L. D. PARRY.

Representative of the North Liverpool Hospital Management Committee:

MR. A. N. JAMES, J.P.

Section II

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

T. R. ROBERTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

B. S. JARVIS, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

C. M. CONNOLLY, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
(to 31st March)

M. M. C. REGAN, M.B., CH.B. (from
(1st July).

M. B. CLARKE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
(Part-time)

Tuberculosis Officer (Joint Appointment):

S. KALINSKY, M.B., CH.B.

Senior Dental Officer:

D. N. MAXFIELD, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer:

Vacancy.

Visiting Specialists:

E. ALLAN, M.B., CH.B.,
Ophthalmic Surgeon

F. BAUER, F.R.C.S. EDIN., D.L.O.,
Aural Surgeon

F. C. DWYER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.,
M.CH.ORTH., Orthopaedic Surgeon

Consultant Obstetrician:

P. MALPAS, M.B., CH.M., F.R.C.S.,
F.R.C.O.G.

Public Analyst:

J. F. CLARK, M.SC., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.

Chief Administrative Assistant and Health Education Officer:

H. ALLEN LORD, B.A. (Admin.)

Domestic Help Supervisor:

MRS. E. LANDER

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. PARSONAGE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. E. LEATHER

Public Health Inspectors:

H. G. BARNES

J. BUCKLEY

J. M. CANGLEY

A. DOWNIE

S. HESKETH

W. J. MASON

J. E. WILLIAMS

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

W. GLADDEN (to 31st October).

J. GRIMLEY (from 14th September)

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. E. H. HOY (Non-Medical
Supervisor)

MRS. G. E. ASHTON (to 10th Nov.)

MRS. M. A. E. CHAMBERLAIN

MRS. C. K. MUCKLER

MRS. M. W. DREWERY

MRS. M. EVANS

MRS. L. LINACRE

MRS. G. A. NEWNES

MRS. A. D. C. PHILLIPS (to 4th April)

MRS. J. M. RICE

MISS D. SMITH

MRS. W. WORTHINGTON

(Two vacancies)

STAFF—continued.

Health Visitors:

MRS. V. A. BENSON (Superintendent)
 MRS. V. CAMPBELL (part-time)
 MRS. M. DOYLE
 MISS G. E. FOULKES (part-time)
 MISS E. GROGAN
 MRS. E. JOYCE (part-time)
 MRS. E. S. MILLER (from 1st June)
 MISS C. OWEN
 MRS. P. STEWART (from 1st October)
 MISS D. STRICKLAND
 MISS E. VERNON
 MRS. M. T. GAVIN (Temp. Asst. to
 H.V. 5.1.59 to 1.8.59).

Health Visitors (Tuberculosis):

MRS. I. CRAIG
 MISS S. RECK

Mental Health Officers:

MR. G. FOSTER, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.(Dist.),
 S.E.A.N. (from 1st February).
(Duly Authorised Officer)
 MR. D. K. W. HIGGINS,
 S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A.
(Duly Authorised Officer)
 MR. J. W. HARPER (retired)
(Part-time Duly Authorised Officer)
 MISS M. F. WALKER, R.M.P.A.
 (from 6th July)

Ambulance Supervisor:

MR. J. E. FARRELLY

District Nurses:

MRS. E. I. DODDS (Superintendent)
 MISS A. CAIRNS
 MISS G. A. CLARKE
 MRS. D. COX (part-time)
 MRS. M. DALLOW
 MRS. M. T. DAVIES (part-time)
 MRS. M. I. EVERY (part-time)
 MRS. E. GORDON
 MISS O. MERRIFIELD
 MISS E. MIDFORD
 MRS. P. RYDER (part-time)
 MRS. L. SHAW
 MRS. G. WILLIAMS

Clerks:

MR. K. W. BARKER (*Chief Clerk*)
 MRS. E. ALLINSON
 MISS L. M. CARTER
 MISS M. JOHNSON (*Welfare Foods*)
 MISS V. JONES
 MISS D. M. LATIMER
 MISS F. MAWDSLEY
 MISS A. MAYFIELD
 MISS M. ROBERTS
 MISS A. M. GIRVAN (*Clinic Assistant*)
 MRS. B. BARR (*Dental Attendant*)
 MISS P. M. YATES (*Dental Attendant*)

Section III

VITAL STATISTICS

Civilian Population (Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,070
Population at Census of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977
Area in Acres (exclusive of river bed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,054
Inhabited houses (end of 1959) according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,192
Uninhabited houses (end of 1959) according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Live Births:									
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,933
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·55
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19
Stillbirths:									
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·25
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,977
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Infant Mortality Rates:									
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·02
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·73
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·79
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·17
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·98
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):									
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·01
Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	813
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·90
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09
Area Comparability factors—Births 0·93, Deaths 1·53.									
Calculated on these factors, the									
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) is 15·15.									
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) is 21·90.									

The Rateable Value of the Borough as at 1st April, 1959, was £1,026,555

The estimated product of a Penny Rate for 1959-60, was ... £4,128

In 1959-60 the General Rate was 22s. 9d. in the £ (excluding water rate and charges).

The cost of the Health Services during 1959-60 was estimated at £117,110 equivalent to a rate of 2s. 4·36d. in the £.

Section IV

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS WITH THOSE OF PREVIOUS YEARS

Population

The Census returns from the year 1881 show the population of the Borough as follows:—

1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,374
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,217
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,556
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,876
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,487
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,800
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population at mid-year was 82,070. This estimate shows that the population of the Borough in 1959 was 520 more than in the summer of 1958.

Marriages

The Superintendent Registrar states that the number of marriages during the year was 607 compared with 626 last year.

Births

During the year 1,933 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 23·55 per 1,000 of the population, that for England and Wales being 16·5. There were 1,009 male and 924 female births. It will be noted that the birth rate is as usual well above the national rate,

BIRTH RATES, 1881—1959

<i>Period</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>		<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Births</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1881—1890	15,508	36·8	32·4
1891—1900	17,716	33·2	29·9
1901—1910	20,468	32·3	27·2
1911—1920	20,748	27·6	21·8
1921—1930	18,884	22·8	18·4
1931—1935	8,367	21·8	15·0
1936—1940	7,959	21·6	14·9
1941	1,199	22·8	14·2
1942	1,104	23·9	15·8
1943	1,327	26·5	16·5
1944	1,574	28·2	17·6
1945	1,429	24·4	16·1
1946	1,797	27·9	19·1
1947	2,022	30·3	20·5
1948	1,700	24·5	17·9
1949	1,541	22·0	16·7
1950	1,586	22·6	15·8
1951	1,554	20·8	15·5
1952	1,528	20·3	15·3
1953	1,596	20·9	15·5
1954	1,662	21·6	15·2
1955	1,627	20·82	15·0
1956	1,912	24·09	15·8
1957	1,921	23·82	16·1
1958	1,945	23·85	16·4
1959	1,933	23·55	16·5

The illegitimate births (including stillbirths) numbered 81 and were 40·97 per 1,000 of the total live and still births. In 1958 the number was 65.

Deaths

The total number of deaths of Bootle residents during 1959 was 813, including 472 who died in hospital, i.e., 58·06 per cent of the total deaths, compared with 49·5 per cent in 1958. The deaths during the year are equivalent to a death rate of 9·90 per 1,000 as compared with 9·50 per 1,000 in 1958.

DEATH RATES, 1881—1959

<i>Period</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>		<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Total Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1881—1890	8,260	19·9	19·1
1891—1900	10,942	20·6	18·2
1901—1910	11,400	17·8	15·4
1911—1920	12,470	17·1	14·3
1921—1930	10,336	13·5	12·1
1931—1935	5,212	13·5	12·0
1936—1940	5,019	13·8	12·5
1941—1945	4,087	15·6	11·9
1946—1950	3,877	11·4	11·5
1951	901	12·0	12·5
1952	734	9·7	11·3
1953	602	7·89	11·4
1954	685	8·91	11·3
1955	730	9·34	11·7
1956	703	8·86	11·7
1957	811	10·06	11·5
1958	775	9·50	11·7
1959	813	9·90	11·6

Causes of Death

The causes of death, classified according to age, are shown in the table on page 67.

Communicable Diseases.—Epidemic diseases, excluding tuberculosis, accounted for 79 deaths. Deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis numbered 5 (as compared with 5 during 1958).

Respiratory Diseases.—Pneumonia was responsible for 61 deaths, bronchitis for 66, and other respiratory diseases for 5, making the total deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding influenza and tuberculosis) 132. This amounts to 16·24 per cent of the total deaths at all ages, as compared with 15·87 per cent in 1958. Influenza was a cause of death in 9 cases.

Cancer.—Cancer was registered as the cause of death in 135 cases, as compared with 154 in the preceding year. This represents a cancer death-rate of 1·64 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1·88 during the year 1958.

Violent Causes.—There were 42 deaths from violent causes (including 6 from road traffic accidents and 5 from suicide).

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Forty-six children died before reaching the age of one month, of whom 39 died during the first week of life. This gives a neo-natal mortality rate of 23·79 per 1,000 births. Prematurity was responsible for 21 of the neo-natal deaths.

Infant Mortality.—There were 68 deaths of infants under the age of one year compared with 61 in 1958. The infant mortality rate was 35·18 per 1,000 births, compared with 31·36 in 1958. The average rate for the previous five years was 30·45.

The rate of infant mortality in males was 39·6 and in females 30·3 per 1,000 live births.

Throughout England and Wales the rate of infant mortality was 22·0 per 1,000 births.

The rate of infant mortality in legitimate infants was 34·02, and in illegitimate infants the rate was 61·73.

The most important of the causes of infant death were: pneumonia, 4; bronchitis, 9; congenital malformations, birth injuries and diseases peculiar to infancy, 12; premature birth, 21.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE—BOOTLE COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

<i>Years</i>				<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1906-10	...	...	...	130	117
1911-15	...	...	...	133	110
1916-20	...	...	...	103	91
1921-25	...	...	...	91	76
1926-30	...	...	...	89	68
1931-35	...	...	...	87	62
1936-40	...	...	...	74	55
1941-45	...	...	...	77·2	49·8
1946	...	...	...	75	43
1947	...	...	...	91·5	41
1948	...	...	...	54·1	34
1949	...	...	...	54·5	32
1950	...	...	...	47·3	29·8
1951	...	...	...	39·9	29·6
1952	...	...	...	43·2	27·6
1953	...	...	...	28·8	26·8
1954	...	...	...	37·3	25·5
1955	...	...	...	28·8	24·9
1956	...	...	...	28·24	23·8
1957	...	...	...	26·55	23·1
1958	...	...	...	31·36	22·6
1959	...	...	...	35·18	22·0

A tabular statement of the causes of death of children under the age of one year is given on page 68.

Deaths of Children aged 1-5 years.—There were 4 deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years, as compared with 6 in 1958. The causes of death were pneumonia, 1; leukaemia, 1; traffic accident, 1; other accident, 1.

Maternal Mortality.—There were two deaths certified as due to pregnancy or childbirth during the year.

Inquests.—Inquests were held on 36 deaths.

Section V

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Notification of Births

The number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 1,063 live births and 8 stillbirths. Of these, 169 live and 1 stillbirth related to residents outside the Borough. The births to Bootle mothers, therefore, numbered 901, of which domiciliary births numbered 658 live births and 7 stillbirths, and hospital births numbered 236 live births.

In addition, there were 1,008 live births and 38 stillbirths to Bootle mothers notified from hospitals outside the Borough.

Care of Premature Infants

Notification is made in cases where the birth weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. In the case of domiciliary confinements every effort is made to secure a separate bedroom for mother and infant, and to provide a draught-proof cot with detachable lining, suitable bedding, hot water bottles and special feeding bottles; if any of the latter requirements are not available they can be provided on loan from the Health Department.

In every case of premature birth occurring at home, close liaison is observed between the midwifery staff and the health visitors. Special reference is made by the hospital authorities to the midwifery service when premature babies are discharged from hospital. Information is given as to the child's general condition and methods of feeding, special attention being paid to these cases by the staff. Before the midwife relinquishes responsibility, arrangements are made for the Health Visitor for the district to take over early supervision.

The following notifications of premature live births to mothers ordinarily resident in the Borough were received:—

Hospital (including Bootle Maternity Home)	120
Home	11
Private Nursing Homes	3
	134

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937

There were two case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Four Ante-Natal Clinics were held each week. During the year 508 new cases attended, corresponding to 26·3 per cent of the total registered births; in addition, 137 cases carried over from the preceding year continued under supervision, and a total of 2,651 attendances was made, with an average of 13·0 patients per session. It should be noted that Bootle patients intending to enter Walton Hospital for confinement usually attend the Ante-Natal Clinic held at that Hospital.

Post-Natal Clinics

During the year 27 mothers attended for post-natal examination.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Seven infant clinic sessions were conducted weekly.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	New Cases			Total Attendances				
	Under one year	One to four years	Total	Under one year	One to four years	Total	No. of Sessions	Average attendance per Session
<i>Health Centre—</i>								
Monday afternoon ...	150	17	167	1046	64	1110	49	22·6
Wednesday afternoon	221	29	250	1924	105	2029	52	39·0
Thursday afternoon ...	128	7	135	1246	64	1310	52	25·2
<i>School Medical Office—</i>								
Tuesday afternoon ...	161	8	169	1146	51	1197	52	23·0
Thursday afternoon ...	156	7	163	1531	89	1620	52	31·1
<i>Simons Croft</i>	107	18	125	1117	200	1317	51	25·8
<i>St. Oswald's</i>	236	41	277	2221	159	2380	52	45·8
TOTALS ...	1159	127	1286	10231	732	10963	360	30·5

Supply of Welfare Foods

At the end of June, 1954, responsibility for the distribution of Welfare Foods passed from the Ministry of Food to Local Health Authorities. Distribution centres are at the Health Centre, School Medical Offices, Women's Voluntary Services, the Group Medical Centre, Simons Croft, Ford, and St. Oswald's Church Hall, and at the Central Office, 8 Trinity Road,

Total issues during the year were as follows :—

<i>National Dried Milk</i> (Tins)	<i>Orange Juice</i> (Bottles)	<i>Cod Liver Oil</i> (Bottles)	<i>Vitamin Tablets</i> (Packets)
39,551	28,212	4,121	3,656

Problem Families

In accordance with the suggestion in circular 78/50 issued jointly from the Home Office, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, a co-ordinating committee was set up consisting of representatives of the Public Health, Children's, Social Services, Education, and Housing Departments, Probation Office, National Assistance Board, and the N.S.P.C.C., with the Medical Officer as Co-ordinating Officer. This Committee is convened when necessary to discuss a particular family where the difficulties affect a number of Departments, and continuous liaison is maintained with other interested parties in all cases.

As recommended in Ministry of Health Circular 27/54 the duty of visiting and supervising problem families has been placed on the Health Visitors, and it has been decided that each Health Visitor shall supervise the families in her own district. It was considered that this was more satisfactory than appointing a Health Visitor to supervise all the problem families in the Borough. A register of these families has been prepared and case reports are kept. The number and type of case dealt with during the year may be summarised as follows:—

Bad management	15
Domestic difficulties and housing	12
Marital disharmony	13
Instability in one or both parents	14
Neglect or neglect with intemperance	5
Desertion	6
Illness and inability to cope	10
Illegitimacy and infidelity	16
Child in moral danger	2
	—
	93
	—

At the end of the year the cases were reviewed and the following table summarises the position:—

Improved and removed from register	11
Some improvement but still under supervision...	22
Children taken into care	6
Families removed from district	11
No change	43
	—
	93
	—

Material assistance is given in many cases and in this connection the Women's Voluntary Service and the Bootle Nursing Comforts and Aid in Sickness Trust have rendered valuable assistance.

Convalescent Home Provision

Convalescence for children under five years of age was arranged through the Liverpool Child Welfare Association (see next page).

Care of Illegitimate Children

Fifty-six new cases were dealt with; these came to the notice of the Department from the following sources:—

Moral Welfare Agencies	...	...	...	...	8
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	20
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	20
Transfers and Other Sources	...	...	...	...	8
					—
					56
					—

Nine unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes of the Moral Welfare Agencies at the expense of the Corporation. Five unmarried mothers subsequently married.

The final disposal of the surviving infants was as follows:—

Remained with Mother	...	...	...	...	46
Legal Adoption	...	...	...	...	7
Removed from District	...	...	...	...	2
Deceased	...	...	...	...	1

The Liverpool Child Welfare Association

Representatives of this Association have attended clinics weekly to undertake on behalf of the Council arrangements for the supply and fitting of orthopaedic appliances prescribed by the medical staff, and the provision of clothing, fireguards and convalescent home treatment. During the year 26 children were sent to Convalescent Homes, with an average stay for 25 children over five years of 27·30 days, and a stay of 59 days for a child under five.

In addition, Camp Holidays of one week's duration were arranged for 4 girls and 4 boys.

The staff visited 1,318 cases at home, and 973 cases were interviewed at the clinic. New cases numbered 105.

Municipal Midwifery Service*Staff*

The staff consists of a non-medical Supervisor and twelve midwives.

Notification of Intention to Practise

Nineteen midwives gave notice during the year of their intention to practise midwifery in the Borough; 12 of these were municipal midwives, and 7 were midwives in the Bootle Maternity Home.

Cases attended by Municipal Midwives

Cases attended (a) as midwife	...	...	...	634
(b) as maternity nurse	...	...	...	30
Home Visits (ante-natal)	...	...	...	5,223
„ „ (puerperium)	...	...	...	13,959

In addition, the midwives made 2,654 home visits to cases discharged from hospital or maternity home before the fourteenth day as follows:—

		Patients discharged	Visits paid by midwives
Walton Hospital ...	...	562	2,044
Bootle Maternity Home ...	...	228	559
Liverpool Maternity Hospital ...	...	6	48
Broadgreen Hospital ...	...	1	3
		797	2,654

Ante-Natal Clinics

The municipal midwives hold ante-natal clinics at St. Oswald's and Simon's Croft. In addition, they assist at the doctor's clinics held each week at the Health Centre and School Medical Offices.

Of the total of 1,947 notified live and still births to Bootle mothers the municipal midwives attended 665 births (34·1 per cent), and the remaining births took place in the following institutions:—

Walton Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	738
Liverpool Maternity Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	151
Bootle Maternity Home ...	...	...	...	...	236
Other Hospitals ...	...	...	...	...	157

(These figures include 38 still births) ...

1,282

In the case of hospital confinements patients conveyed by ambulance are accompanied by a municipal midwife. These journeys numbered 603 during the year.

Patients engage the services of the midwife nearest to their own homes, and the midwife is responsible for their ante-natal care from the date of booking.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer gas-air analgesia; eight sets of apparatus are in use, which are kept at the Ambulance Station and conveyed by ambulance to the patient's home when required.

During the year, gas-air analgesia was given in 604 cases; Pethidine was administered in 60 cases.

Medical Aid

The services of medical practitioners were requested in 108 domiciliary maternity cases during the year. In 101 cases the medical practitioners had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service. In the remaining 7 cases the Local Authority paid the fees of the practitioners.

Transport

The Non-Medical Supervisor and two Midwives receive a car allowance based on mileage. Municipal midwives receive a travelling allowance of 13s. 0d. per month, or 30s. 0d. per month if they use a motor scooter when on duty. During the night, if public service vehicles are not available, transport is provided from the Ambulance Depot.

Health Visiting

Home Visitation

The staff paid 24,695 home visits, including 7,487 visits to infants under one year, and 13,013 visits to children aged from one to four years.

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers

The Health Visitors paid 676 home visits to expectant mothers to advise them on general and personal hygiene, with a view to promoting normal childbirth.

Staff

The establishment provides for one Superintendent Nursing Officer and ten full-time health visitors. At the end of the year nine health visitors (three part-time) were employed.

Because of the difficulty of obtaining health visitors, the Committee in November, 1948, approved of a scheme for the engagement of student health visitors who would attend a whole-time course of training at the Liverpool University School of Hygiene and would receive during the first year three-quarters of the minimum salary of a health visitor. After the period of training they would return to the service of the Authority for the remainder of the twelve months, and if successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate would, if required, give a further twelve months' service to the Authority. Two students were engaged during the year.

Home Nursing

Premises

The Home Nursing Service continued to be administered from the headquarters at 81 Balliol Road.

Staff

All the staff were non-resident. The establishment provides for a Superintendent and 10 District Nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Superintendent, 4 full-time State Registered Nurses;

3 part-time State Registered Nurses; 3 full-time State Enrolled Assistant Nurses, 1 part-time State Enrolled Assistant Nurse, and 1 part-time non-enrolled Assistant Nurse.

Refresher Course

One nurse attended a Refresher Course arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in London from 7th to 15th July.

Training

The Council have adopted a scheme for sponsoring the training of District Nurses by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, each trainee nominated by the Authority to be required to give twelve months' service with the Council as District Nurse after completing training. It has not yet been possible to put the scheme into operation.

Visits

During the year 28,643 visits were paid to 1,275 patients, including 218 cases carried over from 1958.

Transport

The Home Nurses are granted a cycle allowance of 13s. per month. Two nurses receive a scooter allowance of 30s. per month.

Developments

One of the most notable developments in the Home Nursing Service has been the increasing number of injections which the nurses are required to give on the instructions of the local general practitioners. Out of a total of 1,275 patients dealt with during the year, 849 (or 66·6%) required injections, and 21,788 were given during the year.

Apart from injections, the work of the Home Nurses may be divided between acute medical, chronic medical (including a large number of cardiac cases), surgical (mostly post-operative dressings), geriatric, and miscellaneous. A substantial number of cancer cases are now being visited by the Home Nurses, mainly patients who have received radium treatment in hospitals and who require dressings on their return home.

There has again been an increase in the number of geriatric (general nursing) and cancer cases dealt with during the year.

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children, but 117 (or 9·2%) of the patients dealt with were children under 5. The children required mostly dressings after minor operations, burns and scalds, otitis media, care during bronchitis, etc.

Geriatrics

Of the 1,275 patients dealt with during the year, 478 or 37·5% were over 65 years of age.

There is an increasing demand on the Home Nursing Service for assistance in these cases, particularly for bathing bedfast patients. Emphasis is placed on attempts to make the patients ambulant and independent, as far as possible, at least in their own homes. In addition, various "gadgets" and items of equipment designed to enable patients to do things for themselves have been suggested by the nurses. A portable lifting appliance has been loaned to the parents of a patient suffering from muscular dystrophy. This helps considerably in the care of the patient at home, and enables the parents to lift a helpless patient without effort. Sick-room equipment and wheel chairs have been issued on loan.

As will be seen from the figures on page 26, the demands on the Home Help Service for this type of patient are increasing, and the services of the District Nurses, Home Helps and "Meals on Wheels" all assist in the domiciliary care of the elderly sick and infirm.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination—Smallpox

During the year vaccination continued to be carried out by general practitioners and by the Local Health Authority's medical staff. The numbers dealt with were as follows:—

By general practitioners	...	...	...	...	435
By Local Health Authority's staff		...	...	...	502

The number of children under one year vaccinated was 871 (385 by general practitioners and 486 by the medical staff of the Department). This represents 45·0 per cent of the live births during the year.

Immunisation—Diphtheria

A specific appointment for immunisation against diphtheria is offered to parents. During the year a total of 1,299 children completed the series of inoculations (985 under 5, 314 aged 5-14 inclusive). This compares with 1,325 children inoculated in 1958. A reinforcing inoculation was given to 629 previously inoculated children. The present position is that 54·9 per cent of children under five years of age, and 78·4 per cent of children between the ages of five and fourteen years, have been protected against this disease.

Parents are advised that immunisation can be carried out either by their own doctor or by the Local Health Authority's medical staff, and it is now possible to offer immunisation at all the Infant Welfare Clinics.

The following table shows the number of children completing the series of inoculations.

Age at date of final or reinforcing
injection

	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year	729	256	314	1299
No. of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection	—	10	619	629

Immunisation—Whooping Cough

In November, 1952, the Medical Officer of Health recommended the Health Committee to provide facilities for the immunisation of young children against whooping cough. This recommendation was adopted and came into operation the following year. During 1959, the number of children who received the full course of inoculations was as follows:

By General Practitioners	...	...	...	306
By the Local Authority's Staff	...	...	...	657

In most cases these inoculations were combined with the diphtheria inoculations.

Vaccination—Poliomyelitis

The number of vaccinations was as follows:—

<i>Children</i>	<i>Young Persons</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Booster Doses</i>
3,747	1,525	107	5,764

Ambulance Service

Administration

The Ambulance Service is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Mutual Aid

Arrangements with the Lancashire County Council and the Liverpool City Council for mutual aid in cases of emergency have been continued.

Vehicles

The vehicles now in use comprise a Daimler ambulance, two Bedford chassis with Lomas bodies, and two Austin ambulances, together with an Austin Ambulance sitting case car.

During the year the number of calls dealt with was as follows:—

	Day 7 a.m.—11 p.m.	Night 11 p.m.—7 a.m.
Hospital Transfers ...	4569	164
Accidents (a) Docks ...	367	44
(b) Elsewhere	1352	199
Sickness and Maternity	2487	543
Removals on behalf of		
Lancs. C.C. and L'pl.	53	2
Mental Health Service	423	12
Others	828	324
	10,079	1288

In 1958 the comparative figures were 9,715 day calls and 1,248 night calls.

The number of patients in the above categories removed during the year was 25,840, as against 22,236 last year.

In addition, 148 cases of infectious disease were removed to hospital by the ambulance allocated to this work, which also conveyed 121 tuberculous patients for X-ray examination, re-fills, etc.

Prevention of Illness (Care and After-Care)

Tuberculosis

The Health Committee has appointed a Care-Sub-Committee to deal with the special problems of tuberculous patients in the home. Assistance is given in providing nursing requisites, sputum flasks, etc. Where the housing accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable, representations are made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee so that priority can be given to such cases.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The approval of the Ministry of Health has been obtained to an amendment of the Council's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to permit the Council to provide for B.C.G. vaccination in suitable cases for persons in contact with tuberculous infection.

Mental Illness or Defectiveness

Two whole-time and one part-time mental health workers are engaged, and they made 62 pre-care and 482 after-care visits during the year.

Training of Defectives

By arrangement with the Lancashire County Council, mental defectives under supervision attend the Occupation Centre, Waterloo. Thirteen children were attending the Centre at the end of 1959. There is little prospect of other suitable cases being admitted until the new Bootle Centre is completed.

Provision of Sick-room Equipment

Articles of sick-room equipment are stored at the headquarters of the Home Nursing Service and are issued on loan. A deposit is requested and is refunded when the articles are returned in good condition.

Convalescence

In accordance with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, convalescence not involving medical treatment was arranged for patients recommended by general practitioners. A period of convalescence was approved by the Health Committee for 12 adults, and 10 children under 5 years of age.

Health Education

General Publicity

The use of the Exhibition Service of the Central Council for Health Education has been continued during the year and various topics displayed on the exhibition stand at the Health Centre. In addition, other posters and leaflets issued by the Central Council have been utilised.

From the 12th to the 14th February the Prevention of Accidents Committee held a "Guard that Fire" Exhibition in the Gas Showrooms, Stanley Road (through the kind co-operation of the North Western Gas Board). The various Departments of the Corporation assisted, and the Health Department contributed a large number of posters and leaflets, and a display of non-inflammable material for nightdresses and children's wear.

Home Help Service

The establishment provides for the equivalent of 16 full-time workers together with the supervisor and 91 new cases received assistance; these with 111 cases carried over from 1958 made a total of 202 cases dealt with during the year.

The following is a classification of the cases assisted:—

Type of Case	Households provided with help	No. of cases in Col. 1 carried over from previous year
(a) Tuberculosis	9	4
(b) Maternity	14	—
(c) Chronic Sick including aged and infirm	165	106
(d) Others	14	1
	202	111

Total no. of hours worked ... 37,542.

Where a case has been terminated and, after a lapse of time, is again provided with help in the same year, it is not counted as a new case.

The scale of assessment recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations has been applied, but this was amended in April, 1954, the most important alteration being an increase in personal allowances. Any householder utilising the Service has a right to appeal against the assessment in cases where it is felt that the scale would impose undue hardship, and these appeals are dealt with by the Health Committee.

Section VI

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Section of the Department continued throughout the year to fulfil all demands in connection with:—

1. The visitation, certification and removal of persons of unsound mind to mental hospitals in accordance with the Lunacy Act, 1890.
2. The visitation and subsequent arrangements for the admission and treatment of "voluntary" patients in mental hospitals as provided for under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.
3. The domiciliary after-care and welfare of patients discharged from mental hospitals and recommended for such care.
4. The domiciliary supervision of all notified cases of mental deficiency, the home visitation and welfare of mental defectives under guardianship, and the detailed arrangements arising in connection with the removal of those mental defectives whom it is found necessary to admit to institutions or colonies.

Details of the service are as follows:—

1. Administration

- (a) The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of 6 members of the Health Committee. The work of this Sub-Committee has been amalgamated into the general work of the Health Committee which meets monthly.
- (b) *Staff*—The medical direction of the service is the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health, and by arrangement with the Liverpool City Council the services of a specialist medical officer with experience in both mental illness and mental defectiveness are available. Two male mental health workers are engaged, and these have been designated "Duly Authorised Officers". In July a female Mental Health Worker was engaged, and it is intended that she will eventually undertake duties as a "Duly Authorised Officer". The Duly Authorised Officers are available for duty outside office hours and undertake full stand-by for night and week-end duty if required. They are provided with a telephone, and the Police Department and the medical practitioners are supplied with information to enable them to contact the officer on duty. The services of a retired Duly Authorised Officer have been retained for part-time relief and stand-by duty.

- (c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee*—By arrangement with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, the services of one or more specialist medical officers are available in a consultative capacity in connection with the ascertainment of mental defectives.

The Supervision of patients on trial or on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives is carried out on behalf of the Hospitals and Institutions by the Mental Health Workers of the local authority.

- (d) No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.
- (e) One additional Mental Health Worker has been engaged for "in service" training.

2. Account of Work undertaken in the Community

(a) *Psychiatric*

During the year 170 persons were admitted to Mental Hospitals from the Borough. Of these, 94 were males and 76 females. Many others received treatment as out-patients at the Psychiatric Clinics at Bootle, Stanley and Walton Hospitals. Of the total patients admitted to hospitals, 49 were admitted as voluntary patients under the provisions of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930; 117 were admitted under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890; 3 were admitted as temporary patients under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930; 1 patient was admitted informally under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959. (The part of this Act, allowing informal admission to mental hospitals, came into force on the 6th October, 1959.)

Of the 117 patients admitted for observation under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, 57 were subsequently certified under Section 16 of the same Act; 27 became voluntary patients; 22 were discharged home, usually after a period of observation, under Section 21(a) of the Lunacy Act, 1890; 6 patients were transferred to general hospitals; 3 were detained as temporary patients under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930; 3 patients were repatriated to their own countries.

The majority of patients from this area are admitted to either Ormskirk Mental Hospital or Winwick Hospital. Other hospitals, to which patients have been admitted during the year are Rainhill Hospital, Sefton Mental Hospital, Deva Hospital and Whiston Mental Hospital. During the year 68 investigations were made (these are investigations which did not result in the admission of a patient to hospital), 62 visits were made for the purposes of pre-care, and 482 visits were made for the purposes of after care.

Towards the end of the year 2 patients attended as day patients at Ormskirk Mental Hospital. This is a new venture in this area and may prove extremely beneficial.

(b) *Mental Deficiency**Ascertainment*

During the year 7 boys and 2 girls were ascertained under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944; 5 boys and 1 girl were ascertained under Section 57(5) of the same Act; 1 man and 1 woman were ascertained under Section 30(a) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Short term care

2 persons were accommodated in Mental Deficiency Hospitals for short term care, and 6 children were accommodated in private short stay homes.

Residential care

9 persons were admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals during the year. 7 of these were admitted informally and 2 under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. At the end of the year 10 persons were on the waiting list for hospital care.

Home Reports

64 reports on home conditions were made in regard to patients in Mental Deficiency Hospitals. These were for the purpose of re-certification, granting of holiday leave or of trial licence.

Guardianship

The 1 guardianship case in the area is visited at intervals for supervision purposes. 2 cases under guardianship domiciled in Liverpool are supervised by the Liverpool Health Department.

Occupation centre

13 children attended the Waterloo Occupation Centre by arrangement with Lancashire County Council.

Domiciliary Visiting

All cases under statutory or voluntary supervision were visited regularly during the year. The total number of visits was 726.

The total number of mental defectives on the register at the end of the year was 255. The details are as follows:

In Hospitals	112
Under guardianship	3
Under statutory supervision	126
Under voluntary supervision	14

(c) *Occupation Centre*

A new Occupation Centre is being built in Poulson Drive, with accommodation for 80 mentally defective children. Work was commenced in February, 1959, and the building should be completed in 1960.

Section VII

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The following report has been supplied by the Dental Officer:—

(a) PATIENTS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	133	132	122	120
Children under Five	87	87	79	79

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Ex-trac-tions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fill-ings</i>	<i>Scal-ings or Scal-ing & Gum Treat-ment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treat-ment</i>	<i>Dres-sings</i>	<i>Radio-graphs</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>Gen-eral</i>						<i>Com-plete</i>	<i>Par-tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	796	69	71	30	27	—	—	2	85	31
Children under Five	101	—	74	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

X-Ray Examinations.—Facilities for X-ray examinations are available at the Liverpool Dental Hospital.

Section VIII

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year is summarised as follows:—

	Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	71	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—
Erysipelas	2	1
Measles	353(1)	8
Whooping Cough	302	8
Infant Diarrhoea (under two years)		
voluntarily notifiable ...	12(1)	12
Pneumonia	33	11
Meningococcal infections ...	2(1)	(2)
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1
Dysentery	39(3)	7
Food Poisoning	19(7)	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	3
*Tuberculosis—		
(a) Pulmonary	111	—
(b) Non-Pulmonary	2	—

*Primary notifications

(The totals in brackets give number of cases where diagnosis was not confirmed)

Food Poisoning—Nineteen cases of suspected food poisoning were notified to the Department.

Food poisoning notifications (corrected) were returned to the Registrar General as follows:—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
2	—	2	8	12

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:—

Total outbreaks	...	—	Total cases	...	...	—
-----------------	-----	---	-------------	-----	-----	---

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:—

Total outbreaks	...	—	Total cases	...	...	—
-----------------	-----	---	-------------	-----	-----	---

Single Cases:—

Agents identified	...	Nil.	Unknown cause...	—	Total	—
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Section IX

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification Register—The number of patients on the register at 31st December, 1959, totalled 1024. The patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 974. The patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 50.

Incidence—The number of new cases notified during the year under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, was 113 (111 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary), as compared with 92 for the previous year. Notifications during recent years were as follows:—

Year							Tuberculosis Notifications
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	197*
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	113

Mortality—The number of deaths caused by tuberculosis during the year was 7 amounting to 0·86 per cent of the deaths from all causes and giving a death-rate from this cause of 0.09 per 1,000 of the population, the same as last year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Incidence—One hundred and eleven new cases suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1959, an increase of 21 compared with the previous year. The numbers notified during the past few years were as follows:

Year							Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	180*
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	111

*Includes 15 Netherton cases transferred consequent upon extension of Borough boundaries

Mortality—During the year 7 deaths were certified to be due to pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a rate of 0·09 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·09 in 1958. There were 5 deaths among males and 2 among females.

Chest Clinic—During the year the Chest Physician examined 696 patients newly referred. Attention continued to be paid to securing the attendance for examination of contacts of notified cases and 323 contacts were examined during the year. The Tuberculosis Officers paid 30 domiciliary visits. The Tuberculosis Visitors made 3,147 visits to homes of tuberculosis patients.

During the year 153 children received B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic.

The number of contacts examined and the number of home visits has shown a considerable increase during the past few years, largely due to the appointment of an additional Tuberculosis Visitor towards the end of 1950. The following table shows this comparison:—

Year				Contacts examined	Home Visits		
1950	...	...	...	263	...	...	470
1951	...	...	...	504	...	...	2,035
1952	...	...	...	463	...	...	2,274
1953	...	...	...	577	...	...	2,397
1954	...	...	...	757	...	...	2,442
1955	...	...	...	748	...	...	2,305
1956	...	...	...	949	...	...	2,594
1957	...	...	...	837	...	...	2,555
1958	...	...	...	1,284	...	...	2,719
1959	...	...	...	323	...	...	3,149

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Incidence—During the year 2 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 2 in 1958.

Mortality—No deaths were certified to be due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925—There was no occasion to take action under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936: Section 172—No action was taken under this Section dealing with the compulsory removal of cases of tuberculosis to hospital.

Preventive, Care and After-Care Services

- (i) *Ascertainment of Contacts*—In every case, after receipt of a notification, a visit is paid to the home with the object of tracing contacts and arrangements are made for their examination at the Chest Clinic. In the case of children under 15, the Chest Physician examines with a view to ascertaining whether B.C.G. Vaccination should be given. Adults are referred to Walton Hospital for a 5" x 4" film, which is then forwarded to the Chest Physician.

In this connection special clinics are held twice weekly for children who are contacts of notified and known cases, or are referred to the Chest Clinic by general practitioners or the medical staff of the Department. By this means the children are kept separate from any known cases of tuberculosis while attending the Clinic.

The number of contacts examined in relation to the number of notified cases in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Cases Notified (Pulmonary)	Contacts examined
1952	163	463
1953	138	577
1954	129	757
1955	88	748
1956	99	949
1957	77	837
1958	90	1284
1959	111	323

- (ii) *Employment of Tuberculosis Patients*—About one-third of the cases on the register are known to be working, but in the main, these are quiescent cases, as it is very difficult for patients with a positive sputum to obtain employment (unless they fail to disclose this information when applying for work).

The patients who are working are kept under observation, and generally speaking, they are found able to maintain themselves in employment. It seems likely that this is due to the fact that owing to the financial help now obtainable through the National Assistance Board, patients are not as anxious as formerly to return to work before they are sufficiently recovered to undertake full employment. Another factor bearing on this matter is the number of cases which are now treated in the early stages of the disease, these cases being found through efficient contact tracing and the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

- (iii) *Notifications after Death*—In every case where notification is received after the death of the patient, the contacts are traced and urged to attend for examination.
- (iv) *Ascertainment and Follow-Up of Early Cases among Children*—The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visits the schools in the Borough from time to time, and in addition, the general practitioners are very co-operative in referring children to the Chest Clinic. Probably 50 per cent of the children examined are sent in by the general practitioners, the remainder being sent by the Medical Staff of the Department. In all cases of a primary lesion in children, home contacts are traced and arrangements made for their examination.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, BOOTLE AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1928—1959

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths from Tuberculosis (All Forms) per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1928	1·3	0·93
1929	1·3	0·91
1930	1·3	0·90
1931	1·59	0·89
1932	1·34	0·84
1933	1·50	0·82
1934	1·37	0·76
1935	1·17	0·72
1936	1·34	0·69
1937	1·11	0·69
1938	1·05	0·63
1939	1·08	0·58
1940	1·03	0·67
1941	1·62	0·73
1942	1·37	0·65
1943	1·28	0·67
1944	1·14	0·63
1945	1·01	0·62
1946	1·20	0·55
1947	0·92	0·55
1948	0·92	0·51
1949	1·04	0·45
1950	0·88	0·36
1951	0·54	0·31
1952	0·53	0·24
1953	0·29	0·20
1954	0·27	0·18
1955	0·23	0·15
1956	0·11	0·12
1957	0·24	0·10
1958	0·09	0·10
1959	0·09	0·08

Section X

VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of Venereal Disease became the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948.

The Annual Statistical Report of the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centres shows 86 persons under treatment on 31st December, 1959, as against 71 on 1st January, 1959, and an increase in new cases, the figure being 223, as contrasted with 183 in 1958. The total of 223 included 129 cases in which the diagnosis of venereal disease was not established.

The total attendances for treatment made at the Centre during the year showed a decrease from 1,027 to 932. During 1959, 182 cases were discharged on completion of treatment and observation, as against 170 in the previous year.

The following table is a statement of the number of cases presenting themselves for treatment during the last six years:—

BOOTLE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
New Patients examined	306	278	234	200	183	223
New Cases (syphilis)	14	14	13	13	10	6
New Cases (gonorrhoea)	37	38	35	37	28	14
Total Attendances (excluding intermediate treatment)	2222	1525	1248	1210	1027	932
Attendances for intermediate treatment	—	31	—	—	—	—
No. discharged after completion of observation and treatment ...	314	243	179	223	170	161
No. who ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure ...	22	—	—	—	—	—
No. not completing treatment and/or observation	—	50	17	16	7	10

Bootle residents accounted for 29·6% of the new cases who attended the Bootle Hospital Centre. Authorities contributing the remaining cases were—Lancashire C.C., 36·8%; Liverpool, 11·6%. Others, 22·0%.

The follow-up of defaulters is undertaken by a health visitor (for females) and a public health inspector (for males) and every effort is made to persuade them to continue treatment at the Clinic.

Section XI

BLIND WELFARE

The administration of the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is the responsibility of the Social Services Committee.

The Medical Officer is indebted to the Social Services Officer for the information in Part A of the following statement:—

A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	9	—	—	26
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	4	—	—	1
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	—	—	1

Total Number of Forms B.D.8 received during the year—34, but 6 of these cases appear twice in the above table as the patients were suffering from a double disability.

The following are the numbers of Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons on the registers at 31st December, 1959:—

Blind Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	62	115	177
Children	1	1	2
Total	63	116	179

Partially-Sighted Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	26	74	100
Children	6	5	11
Total	32	79	111

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ... Nil

Section XII

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

Epilepsy

It is difficult to assess the incidence of epilepsy as the condition is not notifiable, but the following statistics have been supplied by the Chief Welfare Officer:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary...	...	...	9	6	15
Colony	...	...	6	1	7
Institution	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	15	7	22
			—	—	—

In addition, the Local Education Department have 2 cases in their records, and these are receiving special educational treatment either at home or in special schools.

Cerebral Palsy

The incidence of this disease is not known completely as it is not notifiable. The Welfare Department have the following cases under supervision:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary...	...	...	5	3	8

while the Education Department have records of 24 cases of whom 6 are receiving special educational treatment, either at home or in special schools.

Facilities available for Handicapped Persons

There are no specific facilities provided by the Health Department for these groups of handicapped persons, and no fixed arrangements have been made with the Welfare Department who have responsibilities to handicapped persons under the National Assistance Act. Each case is judged on its merits and co-ordination with the other health and welfare services is easily obtained.

Section XIII

SANITARY CONDITIONS

During the year the Council has taken active steps to implement their Clean Air policy by making two Smoke Control Orders known as the Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Orders Nos. 1 and 2.

These Orders affect 1,271 premises, of which 1,255 are dwelling-houses, and they cover an area of 134 acres.

The Clean Air Programme which was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government includes provision for the making of a series of Smoke Control Orders phased over the next five years covering the whole of Netherton and will affect more than 5,727 premises and extend over an area of approximately 1,098 acres.

In the Slum Clearance Proposals of the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1955 in accordance with Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, it was estimated that 3,081 houses were unfit for human habitation and of these 1,408 would be dealt with within the first five years, that is by 1960. A programme of clearance at the rate of 250 to 300 houses each year was prepared and for the first three years clearance did, in fact proceed at this rate and had it been possible to maintain this the Five Year Programme would have been completed by 1960 as estimated.

During the past two years, however, because of the acute shortage of land, the Council have not been able, except in respect of one small area, to undertake to carry out or to secure the carrying out of re-housing operations to provide accommodation in advance of displacement for those persons displaced from the Slum Clearance Areas, and there has been no other alternative but to slow down Slum Clearance operations until now they are almost at a halt.

Since the end of the war and up to the present time 966 houses have been dealt with, but this includes 116 houses which were dealt with prior to the Slum Clearance proposals being submitted. This leaves a total of 2,231 houses still to be dealt with of which 558 are included in the first five years of the programme.

The Bootle Corporation Act, 1959, which received the Royal Assent during the year contains a number of important public health provisions including power to make Bye-laws governing hairdressers and barbers. It is now necessary for any person carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber to be registered by the Corporation and the premises must be registered. The Corporation also have power to make Bye-laws to secure the cleanliness of such premises and of the instruments and equipment used therein including the cleanliness of persons employed on the premises.

A summary of the provisions of the Act to be enforced by the Inspectorate are set out elsewhere in this Report.

There were 2,869 complaints from householders and notices were served in respect of 5,796 nuisances, a decrease of 577 nuisances on the previous year, and the number of complaints decreased by 692.

These figures may be interpreted as an overall improvement and which no doubt is mainly due to the repairs which have been carried out to dwelling-houses following the coming into operation of the Rent Act, 1957, and to Slum Clearance.

The inspections of premises where food is prepared for sale have been given particular attention, also the enforcement of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act relating to adulteration and misrepresentation of food stuffs, inspections of cases of overcrowding, and other special duties occurring from time to time.

SANITARY, FOOD AND HOUSING INSPECTIONS, 1959

	<i>Visits or Inspections</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Nui- sances Found</i>	<i>Notices Abated</i>	<i>Notices Out- standing</i>
SANITARY COMPLAINTS:—					
Special Complaints investigated	2,869	2,945	5,796	2,622	323
Houses inspected and re-inspected	11,074	—	—	—	—
ROUTINE INSPECTIONS:—					
Inspection of Bakehouses ...	313	17	30	17	—
„ „ butchers shops ...	327	3	7	3	—
„ „ dining rooms (in- cluding cafes, res- taurants and can- teens) ...	397	31	85	31	—
„ „ cold stores ...	32	—	—	—	—
„ „ dairies ...	85	—	—	—	—
„ „ fishmongers ...	9	2	4	1	1
„ „ fish and chip shops	98	2	2	2	—
„ „ food factories ...	494	5	9	5	—
„ „ fruiterers shops ...	65	29	32	27	2
„ „ grocers shops ...	435	4	6	4	—
„ „ ice cream premises	343	—	—	—	—
„ „ ice cream hawkers	74	—	—	—	—
„ „ licensed premises (public houses)...	131	8	9	8	—
„ „ milk shops ...	320	—	—	—	—
„ „ piggeries ...	31	—	—	—	—
„ „ other shop premises	222	5	13	5	—
„ „ canal boats ...	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ schools (kitchens)	266	—	—	—	—
„ „ stables ...	14	—	—	—	—
„ „ vacant land ...	23	—	—	—	—
FACTORIES ACT:—					
Inspection of factories (mechanical)	715	} 23	42	23	—
„ „ „ (non-mec.)	227				
„ „ outworkers' prem.	21				

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Clean Air Act ...	2900
Housing applications — over- crowding ...	78
Inspection of Corporation houses, voids, etc. ...	306
Visits—issue of habitation cert.	284
Inspections of applications <i>re</i> housing ...	542
Investigation of infectious di- sease ...	96
Re-visits infected houses ...	35
Contacts infectious disease ...	57
Disinfections carried out after infectious disease ...	112
Investigations for food poison- ing ...	23
Specimens obtained for examin.	349
Cockroach infestation ...	124
Drain Testing ...	128

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS AND
VISITS:—

Animals—keeping of ...	24
Aged and infirm persons, enquiries ...	7
Exhumations ...	1
Interviews with owners, con- tractors, etc. ...	817
Nurseries ...	—
Poultry Stores ...	25
Parks ...	18
Public Conveniences ...	624
Pet Stores ...	17
Rag and bone dealers ...	—
Rag Flock premises ...	—
Second-hand furniture stores ...	14
Other miscellaneous visits and inspections ...	319

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS
ACT, 1949:

Complaints investigated ...	130
Premises inspected ...	127
Premises infested ...	109
Visits <i>re</i> insects ...	92

HOUSING SURVEYS:—

Houses measured for permitted numbers ...	498
--	-----

Public Health Act, 1936**SUMMARY OF NUISANCES**

Choked/defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	311
„ „ rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	536
„ „ wastepipes	...	...	...	...	...	162
Defective water closets	...	...	...	...	...	740
„ house roofs	...	...	...	...	...	465
Defects in domestic water supply	...	...	...	...	...	244
Defective yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	150
Dampness in dwellings...	...	...	...	...	...	347
Defective plasterwork wall/ceiling	...	...	...	...	...	667
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	620
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	1554
Total						5796
Nuisances abated by owners						4902
Nuisances abated by Corporation (Default/Request)						282
Total						*5184

*Includes nuisances outstanding from previous year.

Food and Drugs Act**SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION**

Milk for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	74
Other food for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	137
Milk for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	128
Milk for Heat Treatment—Phosphatase Test/Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	128
Ice Cream for bacteriological examination and Water Ices	...	...	...	...	...	115
Public Baths Water	...	...	...	...	...	55
Liquid Egg	...	...	...	...	...	50
Others	...	...	...	...	...	2

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Samples of fertilisers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Samples of feeding stuffs	...	...	...	...	...	7
						12

Specimens of faeces obtained from contacts for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	349
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sampling is carried out regularly, and visits are made to shops, food factories, milk premises and ice-cream distributors throughout the Borough.

The Public Analyst, Mr. J. F. Clark, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., examined 211 food and drugs samples during the year, of which 47 were statutory and 164 informal. Common foods have been sampled regularly, and special samples have been taken of suspected foods.

A total of 4 samples contravened Acts and Regulations, and included:

1 Ice Cream

1 Water Ice

1 Potted Beer

1 Canned Cooked Pork.

Special attention is being directed to the labelling of foodstuffs and also to ensuring that the individual retailer is taking care to preserve the soundness of his stocks.

In addition to the 211 routine samples submitted for analysis and examination, there were 107 special samples obtained, which were subjected to chemical analysis or bacteriological examination.

Samples totalling 348 were submitted to Professor D. T. Robinson, the Bacteriologist of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The samples submitted during 1959 included the following:—

Informal Samples		ARTICLE	Statutory Samples		Cautioned	Prosecutions							
Obtained	Adulterated or Sub-standard		Obtained	Adulterated		Summoned	Fined	Withdrawn or dismissed	Amount of fines	Amount of costs to be paid			
									£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
2	—	Butter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Bread	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Canned Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Canned Puddings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	Canned Vegetables ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Cod Liver Oil and Malt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Coconut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Coffee	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	Colouring & Flavourings	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	Cereals, Pulses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	Confectionery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	Condensed Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	Cream	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Custard Powder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	Drugs	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	Evaporated Milk... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	Foods (Quick Frozen)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	Fruit (Raw)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Glace Cherries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	1	Ice Cream (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	Lard	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59	—	Milk	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	Meat Products (3) (4)...	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	Margarine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	Preserves	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Salad Oil	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Sausages	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Sauces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	Soft Drinks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Soups (Dried)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	Spreads (Meat & Others)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Spirits	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Sugar Confectionery ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Vinegar (Non-brewed Condiment)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	Water Ices (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164	3		47	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- NOTES: No. 1 *Informal Sample*—Ice Cream wrongly labelled being frozen confection containing ice cream. Fat 2.5%, Non-Fatty Solids 2.8%, Sugar 5.0%. Local manufacturer marketing new line. Informed of result and line discontinued.
- No. 2 *Informal Sample*—Water Ice. Frozen confection containing an excess of lead. Lead 3.0 parts per million. Authority in whose area water ice manufactured informed of result.
- No. 3 *Formal Sample*—Potted Beef deficient of meat. Fat 18%, Lean Meat 34%. Total Meat 52%. Retailer cautioned.
- No. 4 *Informal Sample*—Canned Cooked Pork. Imported. Misleading label. Total Meat 75%. Wholesalers and Importers informed of result and stock withdrawn and relabelled.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations

The Public Analyst examined 142 samples submitted for evidence of preservatives.

Milk

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1952, made by the Ministry of Food came into operation on the 1st November, 1952. Accordingly, from the appointed date all milk sold by retail within the area must be specially designated milk, that is, pasteurised milk, sterilised milk or tuberculin tested milk. The County Borough of Bootle is included in one of the specified areas.

Milk Supplies—There are 173 registered distributors of milk on the Bootle Register, and 316 licences were issued under the appropriate Special Designation Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

There are no farms or shippons situated within the Borough boundaries.

There has been no infectious disease or food poisoning outbreak traced to the supply of milk within the Borough.

Milk Sampling

There have been 128 samples of milk submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and 128 for the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests to indicate the amount of heat treatment to which the milk has been subjected. Seven samples failed the Methylene Blue Test and all samples passed the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests.

School Milk—There were 44 samples of milk obtained from schools for bacteriological examination and 44 samples submitted for chemical analysis.

Ice Cream

19 samples of ice cream and dairy ice cream, and 5 samples of water ices were submitted for chemical analysis and 115 samples of ice cream and water ices were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The average fat content of the 14 samples of ice cream was 10.6%.

The average fat content of the 5 samples of dairy ices was 11.6%.

There were 184 ice cream premises registered, but only 6 have been registered for manufacture. Of these, 3 are actually manufacturing, 1 is on a "Complete Cold Mix", and the other 2 obtain and sell supplies from wholesalers.

72 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, results being as follows: Grade 1, 38; Grade 2, 12; Grade 3, 11; Grade 4, 11. Altogether 43 samples of water ices were taken for bacteriological examination.

Persons selling ice cream from vehicles are required to be registered in accordance with the Bootle Corporation Act, 1930.

Unsound Food—Condemned

During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered:—

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Raw)	—	17	2	11
Fruit (Raw)	—	3	3	10
Fish (Raw)	—	—	—	20
Other Foods (Raw)	—	15	—	24½
<i>Canned Food</i>				
Meat	2	2	3	27
Fruit	5	1	3	23
Fish	—	1	—	4
Milk	—	3	—	21
Other Foods	—	7	2	5
Total Weight	9	13	2	5½

All condemned food is destroyed by burning at the Corporation's incinerator.

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

Premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, total 87, including those used for the preparation of sausages, potted or preserved meat, fish or other foods, certain butchers' shops and food factories. There were 738 inspections made of these premises, and the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Regulations were applied.

Unsound Food and Foreign Bodies

During the year 27 complaints were received from the public alleging the sale of unsound food or the finding of extraneous matter in food, and legal proceedings were instituted in seven instances.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Prosecutions during Year	
Complaint	Result of Proceedings
Mouldy Meat Pie	Fined £2 0s. 0d.
Glass in Bottle of Milk	Fined £5 0s. 0d. and Costs.
Mould in Crumpets	Fined £2 0s. 0d.
Beetle in Sliced Loaf	Fined £3 0d. 0s.
Metal in Loaf	Fined £5 0s. 0d.
Metal in Chip Potato	Fined £3 0s. 0d. and Costs.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Prosecutions during Year	
Complaint	Result of Proceedings
Dirty Condition of Mobile Fish and Chip Shop	Fined £14 0s. 0d.

Bakehouses

There are 21 bakehouses within the Borough. During the year one bakery closed down.

The visits of inspection throughout the year amounted to 313, and in 17 cases it was found necessary to serve notices in respect of 30 defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:—

Unsuitable ceilings	...	...	...	...	1
Absence of wash-hand basins	...	...	...	...	1
Unsuitable wall finishes	...	...	...	...	3
Insufficient provision for the storage of food	...	...	...	...	2
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	2
Premises requiring redecoration	...	...	...	...	15
Unsuitable and worn equipment	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3
Absence of cloakroom accommodation	...	...	...	...	1
Absence of hand towels	...	...	...	...	1

Plans for a large new bakery were deposited and approved during the year and construction has already commenced.

In certain bakehouses the construction of flour silos for the storage and delivery of flour in bulk have been planned and this should reduce the handling of flour to a minimum and will improve the cleanliness and efficiency of the bakeries concerned.

Basement Bakehouse

There is only one basement bakehouse in the Borough. The walls of the bakehouse were relined with a suitable impervious finish and several other minor improvements and alterations were carried out during the year.

There were 16 visits of inspection made.

Food Factories

During the year one food factory was discontinued.

At the end of the year 32 food factories were entered on the register. There were 494 visits of inspection during the year and in only 5 instances was it necessary to serve notices in respect of 9 defects, which have been remedied.

List of Defects:—

Uneven and unsuitable floor finishes	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable wall finishes	...	...	...	...	1
Premises requiring redecorating	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient wash basins	...	...	...	...	2
Inefficient cleansing of equipment	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1

A large building, formerly used as a warehouse, has been suitably adapted as a fruit sorting and packing factory.

Cafes and Canteens

There are 30 cafes and 31 works' canteens in the Borough and 397 visits of inspection were made to these premises during the year.

In 31 instances it was found necessary to take informal action in respect of 85 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

List of Defects:—

Uneven and unsuitable floor finishes	...	...	8
Unsuitable wall finishes	...	...	7
Premises in need of decoration	...	...	14
Want of cleanliness	...	...	2
Absence of wash-hand basin	...	...	5
Unsuitable methods of dish-washing	...	...	7
Insufficient provision for the storage of food	...	...	5
Unsuitable and worn equipment	...	...	5
Insufficient ventilation of premises	...	...	3
Unsuitable cloakroom accommodation...	...	...	2
Absence of suitable waste bins	...	...	2
Unsuitable food preparation tables	...	...	7
Lack of adequate sinks	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	14

The standard of hygiene in cafes and canteens generally continues to improve and it has been found that food handlers are becoming more aware of the need for cleanliness "behind the scenes" as well as where the customer can see.

The habit among food handlers of frequent hand washing is increasing and the methods of crockery washing and sterilizing are improving.

There was no evidence of food infection arising out of the consumptoin of food at these premises during the year.

Arrangements have been made for periodic joint inspections with the Liverpool Port Health Authority of the canteens on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Estate lying within the boundaries of the Borough. These canteens are also regularly inspected by a Public Health Inspector of the Port Health Authority.

Factories

1. Inspections to Factories were made as follows:—

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	41	152	2	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	232	715	19	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	26	75	2	Nil
Total	199	942	23	Nil

2.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	5	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences: (a) Insufficient ...	2	1	Nil	2	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	22	18	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	13	9	Nil	1	Nil
Total	42	30	Nil	3	Nil

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. ...	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Work	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

During the year 75 plans of proposed new buildings were examined and amendments recommended in 33 cases to ensure compliance with the Act.

A large flour mill was fumigated with H.C.N. during the year.

Several complaints were received of excessive noise and vibration from factory machinery. All these complaints were investigated and in the majority of cases the firms concerned accepted advice and carried out recommendations made by the Public Health Inspector to reduce the noise. In this connection, the powers of the Corporation to deal with excessive and unnecessary noise are very limited and it is hoped that adequate national legislation will be passed in the not too distant future to enable Local Authorities to deal effectively with this most serious nuisance.

In the meantime, the Department will continue to seek the goodwill and co-operation of Factory managements and others to reduce noise to a minimum.

This problem is borne in mind when plans of new factories and buildings are deposited for approval. At this stage reasonable suggestions are made concerning the construction of the building and the positioning of machinery with the object of keeping the volume of noise down to tolerable limits.

Excessive noise from machinery aggravated by thoughtless night workers in an Engineering Works was the subject of complaint from neighbouring residents. The Manager of the firm agreed to accompany the Public Health Inspector on a visit to the complainant's houses at night in order to test the validity of the complaint and if necessary to locate the cause. The complaint was found to be justified and as a result of further investigation it was found necessary to renew some worn bearings of a heavy winding machine and the night staff were persuaded to avoid making more noise than was absolutely necessary.

In other cases steam exhaust pipes have been effectively silenced, and a dry-cleaning factory moved the clothes presses to another part of the building to reduce the noise of vibration in adjoining houses.

Outworkers

At the beginning of the year, there were 5 outworkers on the register. There were 11 new registrations and 11 deletions during the year and 21 visits of inspection were made. At the end of the year 5 outworkers were registered.

Workplaces and Offices

There are 306 workplaces and offices entered in the register.

Visits of inspection amounted to 176 in the year and 6 notices were served in respect of 12 defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:—

Insufficient sanitary conveniences	...	...	1
Unsuitable and defective sanitary conveniences			5
Premises in a dirty condition	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	4

Offensive Trades

There were 7 offensive trades established within the Borough at the close of the year. This year saw the end of the Borough's long association extending over several hundreds of years with the leather trade when the last of the factories closed down. The premises have been acquired by a large firm manufacturing lead products.

Altogether 64 visits of inspection and reinspection were made and there was no evidence of any nuisances arising from the processes carried on.

List of Offensive Trades:—

Rag Sorting	...	...	...	3
Soap Boilers	...	...	...	3
Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	1

Licensed Premises

During the year 131 visits were made to the 49 licensed premises in the Borough.

No major alterations were carried out, but 16 premises were redecorated. Eighteen informal notices were served, all of which have been abated.

Food Byelaws

Clean food byelaws made by the Council have been in operation since 28th May, 1951.

These byelaws were made for the purpose of "securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption".

In general, no great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the byelaws.

Bootle Corporation Act, 1939—Section 115

It is necessary for any person intending to sell any meat, or meat food product, or fish or fruit or vegetables, from any cart, barrow or other vehicle, to be registered with the Corporation in accordance with the above enactment.

There are 25 persons registered under this Act.

Prior to registration, all mobile shops and similar vehicles are subjected to a careful inspection and advice is given to the applicant on the principles of food hygiene generally.

Slaughterhouses

There are no public or private slaughterhouses within the Borough
Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are 6 pet shops in the area, for which licences were issued during the year.

Cinemas

The cinemas in the Borough have been regularly inspected. These inspections are important, for transmission of infection and vermin is difficult to prevent where large numbers of people congregate. Consequently, it is important that sanitary accommodation, ventilation, lighting, cleanliness and structural defects receive immediate attention.

Infectious Disease

There were 96 cases of infectious disease investigated other than tuberculosis, and disinfections were carried out in 112 cases.

In dealing with outbreaks of food poisoning special investigations were carried out in the homes of food handlers, including the obtaining of specimens of faeces for bacteriological examination, in order to detect any possible carriers of disease in their families.

The local authority is responsible for the removal of all cases of infectious disease landed from ships in Bootle Docks.

Water Supply

The Borough of Bootle is supplied with water by Liverpool Corporation, the source being upland surfaces in North Wales and Lancashire. It is wholesome and sufficient for all purposes. Periodical bacteriological examinations are made by the water undertakers and reports submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

Throughout the year complaints concerning the water supply have been reduced to a minimum by constant co-operation between the inspectors and the Liverpool Corporation Water Department.

Altogether, 244 defects were investigated and these related mainly to waste, or to damage caused by burst pipes.

All dwelling houses within the Borough are supplied with water from the public water mains direct to the houses.

Atmospheric Pollution

There are three stations established in the Borough for measuring and recording atmospheric pollution at selected sites as follows:—

1. Civil Defence Depot, Knowsley Road—
A standard deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument.
2. Health Department, Trinity Road—
Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of sulphur dioxide.
3. Gramar School, Netherton—
Standard deposit gauge, lead peroxide instrument and smoke filter.

Altogether, 141 visits were made to industrial and commercial premises in connection with the Clean Air Act. In 10 cases plans and specifications of new furnaces were submitted in accordance with Section 3(2) of the Act, all of which were approved by the Council. Industrialists are encouraged to submit plans of new furnaces in order to ensure that there is no risk of committing an offence in so far as the requirements of Section 3 are concerned.

Smoke Control Areas

The Council made two Smoke Control Orders in respect of Smoke Control Areas Nos. 1 and 2 respectively. These two Areas are situated in Netherton and are bounded on the westerly side by Gorsey Lane, on the northerly side by Fleetwoods Lane, on the south-easterly side by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and on the easterly side by the Proposed Southport Road lying between the Canal and Sterrix Lane, and on the southerly side by Sterrix Lane. The Areas comprise 134 acres and contain 1,271 dwelling houses and other buildings.

In December a Local Public Inquiry was held as a result of several objections which were made against the confirmation of the Orders.

The great majority of the objections were received in the form of two petitions, one in respect of each of the Orders. There was strong evidence that the signatures on the petitions were obtained by canvassing and it is considered that this is a method which frequently attracts support from persons who have given little thought to the real nature of the proposals they profess to oppose. The number of objectors represented only a small proportion of the total number of persons directly affected by the Orders.

A survey of the proposed Smoke Control Area No. 3 is in progress and it is expected that the Council will make an Order in respect of this Area next year.

In accordance with Circular 5/59 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government the Council submitted proposals to the Minister for dealing with their domestic smoke problem as a whole. The proposals, in the form suggested by the Minister, are set out hereunder.

Approximate No. of Premises in the Borough — 23,184

Acreage of the Borough exclusive of River Bed — 3,054

NUMBER OF PREMISES AND ACREAGE OF LAND IN SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

(1)	(2) Covered by Orders Made up to 31.12.58	(3) Estimated Additions Covered by Orders to be made during 1959	(4) Estimated Additions Covered by Orders to be made during 1960	(5) Estimated Additions Covered by Orders to be made during 1961	(6) Estimated Additions Covered by Orders to be made during 1962	(7) Estimated Additions Covered by Orders to be made during 1963	(8) Final Objec- tive (The Total Numbers it is intended ultimately to cover)
PREMISES	Nil	2380	852	530	568	1397	23184
DWELLINGS ...	Nil	2357	830	518	549	1388	20708
ACRES	Nil	220.72	324.0	58.6	158.0	325.7	3054

Clean Air Exhibitions

A mobile exhibition toured Smoke Control Areas Nos. 1 and 2 during the period 19th May to 30th May. At the same time a static exhibition was held in the form of a demonstration house situated in No. 1 Area. A leaflet was delivered to each of the householders in the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Areas informing them of the times and places of the exhibitions and it is pleasing to report that more than 2,000 persons attended.

Prosecutions for Non-abatement of Nuisances—

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93

Prosecutions have been reduced to a minimum by personal contact and also by the Corporation carrying out the work in default, as provided by statute.

There were two prosecutions for non-abatement of sanitary nuisances during the year.

A penalty of 40s. 0d. was imposed in one case and nuisance orders obtained in both cases.

Disinfestation

The routine procedure for disinfestation of verminous premises has been maintained. Eighteen municipal houses and 51 privately owned houses were disinfested with suitable insecticides.

The household effects of all persons living in houses which have been dealt with by way of slum clearance are disinfested before removal to new Corporation houses. In the past, household effects were treated with cyanide, but this method proved too slow to keep pace with the speed with which the slum clearance programme was proceeding. The present method consists of spraying the entire house and its contents with Gam-mexane before removal. The spraying of the condemned houses is a precautionary measure to protect the demolition workers from the possibility of becoming infested with vermin. In addition, the new house is also sprayed to assist in preventing re-infestation, at least for an appreciable time. The cost of treatment and removal is borne by the Corporation.

It is now possible to treat and remove the household effects of 25 to 30 families a week as against 5 families under the old method of cyanide. The advantages of the new method are the elimination of the very real danger to human life; the saving in the actual cost of disinfestation; increased revenue from rents of Corporation houses which would otherwise be left empty for longer periods.

The household effects of 28 families and their houses have been treated under the new method.

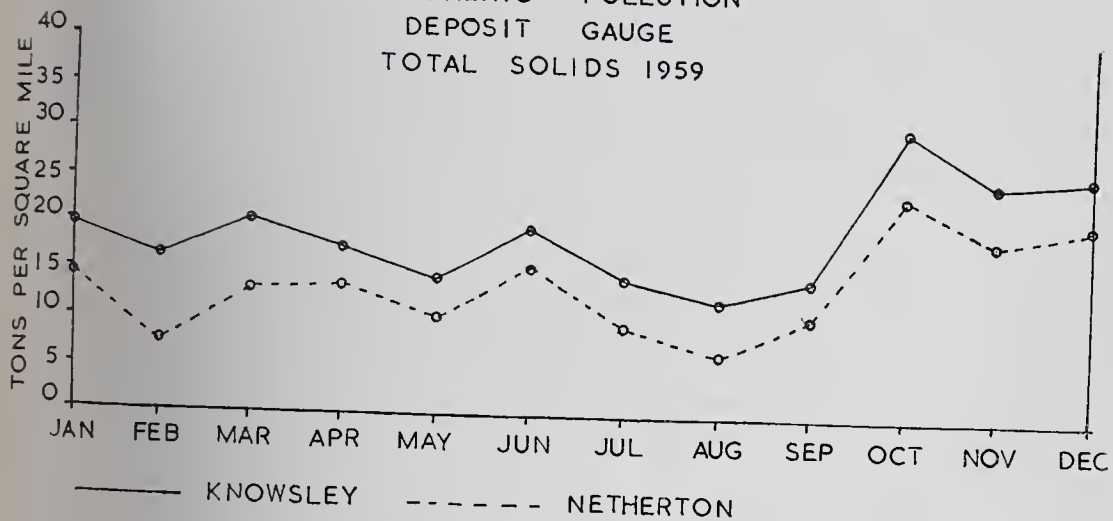
74 municipal houses, 50 private houses and 1 public bath were treated for cockroach infestation.

Special steps have been taken with regard to certain pests, including ants, bed bugs, house flies and lice. This service has been carried out by the local authority at a nominal fee, the occupiers being only too happy to have the pests removed, and 79 occupiers have paid to have their premises disinfested.

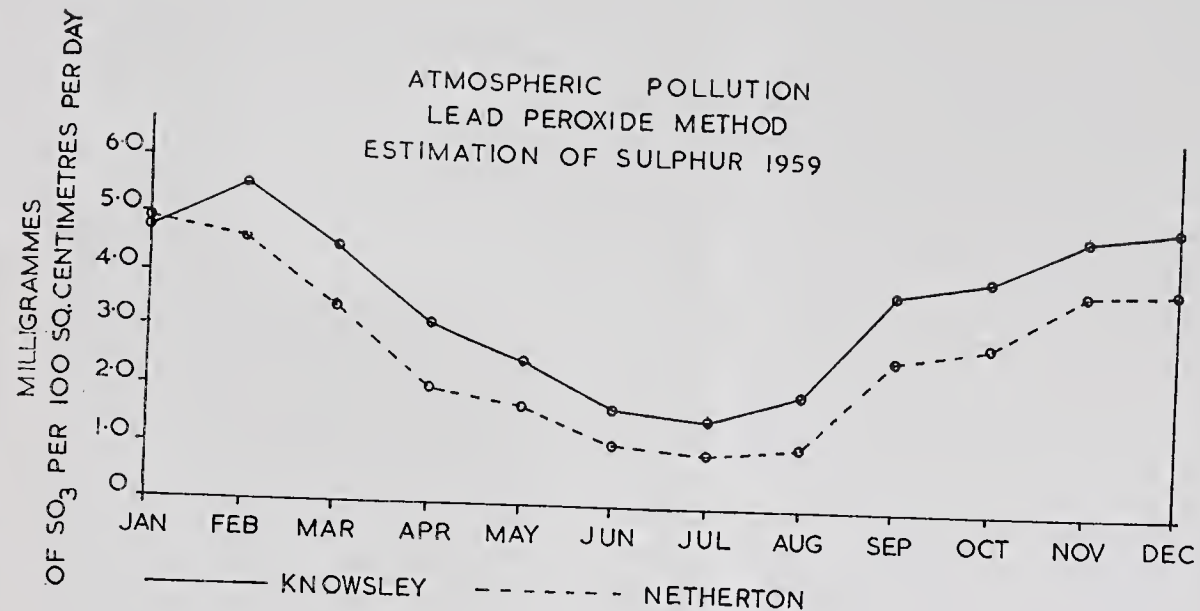
Canal Boats

There were no inspections of canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal within the Borough. Bootle is not a registration authority.

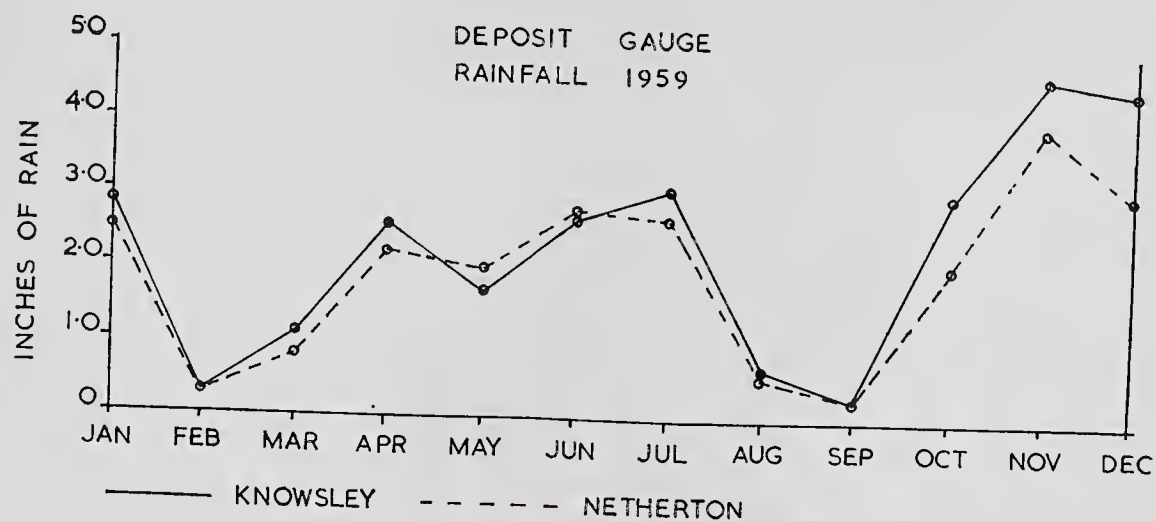
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
DEPOSIT GAUGE
TOTAL SOLIDS 1959



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR 1959



DEPOSIT GAUGE
RAINFALL 1959



Stables

During the summer months stables can be a source of considerable nuisance, and visits to stables are usually increased during this period. Fly infestation is a serious menace, and the methods now adopted are proving effective. A residual insecticide is used for the spraying of stalls. 14 special visits were made to stables.

Exhumations

One exhumation took place during the year.

Public Swimming Baths

There is one Public Swimming Bath at Balliol Road containing two Swimming Pools 100 feet x 30 feet and 60 feet x 20 feet respectively.

Sea water from the River Mersey is used for filling, and the filtration and chlorination plants operate at a four-hourly turnover. Several checks of the chlorination content and pH value are made daily by the Baths Superintendent when the Swimming Pools are in use.

Fifty-five samples of the water from the Swimming Pools were taken for bacteriological examination, only four of which were unsatisfactory; but it is to be noted that these unsatisfactory results were obtained at the height of the season when the Baths were being used extensively. In each case the Baths Superintendent was notified of the unsatisfactory report.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Section 96 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959, provides that as from the appointed day any person carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber shall be registered by the Corporation and the premises shall be so registered. The Corporation now has the power to make bye-laws to secure the cleanliness of premises registered under this section and of the instruments, towels and equipment used therein; and the cleanliness of the persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing. This piece of legislation is welcomed not only by the Health Department but also by the great majority of hairdressers and barbers engaged in what is now a highly skilled profession.

Caravan Dwellings

There are no licensed caravan dwellers situated within the Borough, nor are there any sites for this purpose. Periodical fun fairs visit the parks and one other site, but as they are subject to special exemption, licensing is not required.

Rodent Control—The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

There are four permanent rodent operators engaged in carrying out duties under the above mentioned enactment.

The staff are carrying out continuous visitation of all premises in the Borough, and all factors giving rise to infestation are dealt with immediately. Many cases necessitate the taking up of floors, yard surfaces and passages, leading in some cases to extensive drainage repairs and reinstatement.

The systematic treatment of sewers is assisting considerably in the prevention of surface infestation. It has been ascertained by test baiting that there are now many sections of the sewerage system free from infestation.

Systematic inspection of private dwelling houses continued and during the year 3,167 were inspected. 210 were found to be infested with vermin, 61 by rats and 149 by mice. A total of 241 complaints was received from occupiers of dwelling houses.

Inspection of Lands and Buildings—There were 2,874 inspections of land and buildings, comprising food shops, retail shops, factories, warehouses, schools, offices and cold stores. One hundred and forty-two of these premises were found to be infested, 58 by rats and 84 by mice. The staff treated 136 of these infestations, the remainder being dealt with by servicing companies under the supervision of the rodent operators.

Sewer Treatment—The Sewers have been treated on two occasions, and during April and May, after a ten per cent test, it was found necessary to treat 1,405 manholes. In 508 manholes, infestation by rats was found. During October and November, another treatment was carried out and 1,416 manholes were treated, revealing signs of infestation in 653 manholes. A further test has been carried out in the new sewers, which have been laid in the Borough during the year.

Causes of infestation—The majority of surface infestations are found in food storage premises, and the rodent operators have concentrated on such premises.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

There are 18 public conveniences under the supervision of the Department; all of these provide for males and five of them make provision for females.

The males' convenience at King's Gardens was demolished during the year and a new modern convenience which provides for both males and females has been erected near the old site.

Public attention should be drawn to the considerable damage that has already been caused to the new convenience by vandals who appear to show a complete lack of any sense of civic responsibility. The persons responsible should appreciate that these buildings are built and maintained by the ratepayers who have to bear the added cost of paying for the repair of what can only be described as malicious damage.

The public convenience staff consists of 4 men and 2 women, they cleanse every public convenience at least twice a day, and in special cases three times a day. The conveniences for the use of females are kept open from 7.30 a.m. to 11.0 p.m. The males conveniences, with the exception of the convenience at King's Gardens, remain open all day and night.

The inspectors visit the conveniences regularly to supervise the cleansing, and 624 visits were made during the year.

New Legislation

The Bootle Corporation Act, 1959, received Royal Assent during the year. The Act contains a number of important provisions relating to Public Health and the following is a summary of the provisions to be administered by the Public Health Inspector.

- Sec. 24. Recovery of cost of maintaining public sewers.
- Sec. 26. Power to cleanse or repair drains, etc.
- Sec. 27. Power to repair drains and private sewers.
- Sec. 28. Closet accommodation for separate dwellings.
- Sec. 29. Provision of sanitary conveniences at places of public exhibitions, etc.
- Sec. 30. Loan of temporary sanitary conveniences.
- Sec. 32. Defective premises.
- Sec. 33. Repair of walls, etc., of yards.
- Sec. 34. Artificial lighting in habitable rooms.
- Sec. 37. Food storage accommodation.
- Sec. 38. Provision of bathrooms.
- Sec. 39. Supply of water to premises where supply cut off.
- Sec. 41. Nuisance from pigeons, etc.
- Sec. 44. Slaughter of animals otherwise than for human consumption;
to 47. Bye-laws as to sale, etc., of animal feeding meat.
Registration of premises in connection with the sale, etc.,
of animal feeding meat.
- Sec. 53. Control of sirens, etc., used in factories.
- Sec. 54. Amendment of Sec. 154 of Public Health Act, 1936.
- Sec. 70. Bye-laws as to Pleasure Fairs and Roller Skating Rinks.
- Sec. 71. Restriction on use of loudspeakers in streets.
- Sec. 96. Hairdressers and barbers.

HOUSING

The provision of adequate housing accommodation remains one of the most pressing needs of the Borough. The following information relating to applications for the tenancy of Corporation houses up to 31st December, 1959, has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

No. of applicants living in rooms inside the Borough...	2875
do. outside do. ...	1145
Total No. of applicants living in rooms ...	4020
No. of applicants who are householders inside the Borough ...	1628
No. of applicants who are householders outside the Borough ...	456
Total No. of applicants who are householders ...	2084
Total No. of applicants ...	6104

The total number of applicants on the waiting list decreased during 1959 by 140, the total at the end of 1958 being 6,244.

The Borough Surveyor has supplied the following information relating to houses erected during the year:—

1. *Number of Dwellings erected*

(a) *By Local Authority*

One Bedroom dwellings ...	59
Two Bedroom dwellings ...	135
Three Bedroom dwellings ...	95
Four Bedroom dwellings ...	15
Total ...	304

(b) *By other Authorities* ... Nil

(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* ... 7

2. *Number of Dwellings demolished*

(a) *By Local Authority* ... 50

(b) *By other Authorities* ... 23

(Temporary Bungalows by Ministry of Works)

(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* ... 4

Slum Clearance

Progress with the slum clearance programme continued throughout the year.

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS

Year	No. of C.O.'s	No. of C.P.O.'s	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of persons to be displaced	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951 ...	1	—	33	189	—	—
1952 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953 ...	—	1	83	383	292	33
1954 ...	—	1	70	294	222	12
1955 ...	5	1	122	574	258	68
1956 ...	1	2	458	1725	654	134
1957 ...	1	1	10	44	779	207
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	1066	251
1959 ...	—	2	176	797	1	54
TOTALS	8	8	952	4006	3272	759

Clearance Areas—One area composed of 54 dwellinghouses and comprising 64 families—165 adults and 54 children—was officially represented in December. The area is known as The Bootle (Derby Road No. 12) Clearance Area.

Public Inquiry—The Minister of Housing and Local Government held a Public Inquiry in July to hear a number of objections to the two Compulsory Purchase Orders, namely, the Bootle (Derby Road Housing No. 7) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959, and The Bootle (Derby Road Housing No. 8) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959.

The Minister confirmed without modification The Bootle (Derby Road Housing No. 8) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959, and confirmed with modifications The Bootle (Derby Road Housing No. 7) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959, both dated 4th December, 1959.

Underground Rooms

The Housing (Underground Rooms Act) 1959 became operative on 14th June, 1959.

As a result of informal action three underground rooms were closed and the owners gave undertakings in writing not to re-let rooms for human habitation.

Rent Act, 1957*Part I*

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	87
No. of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair	2
No. of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair	*85
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	40
(b) in respect of all defects	45
No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule...	60
No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued ...	24
*Includes applications for Certificates of Disrepair outstanding from previous year.	

Part II

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	30
Objections by tenants to Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	5
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	2
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	27

Part III

Applications for Certificates under paragraph 8(2) of the First Schedule	
(a) by tenants	25
(b) by owners	39
Applications Granted	
(a) tenants	25
(b) owners	39

Housing Act—Overcrowding

During the year 37 houses were found to be overcrowded. Exceptional cases were recommended for priority rehousing.

Special Applications for Rehousing

During the year, 78 reports were made for consideration by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with applications for priority in rehousing. Besides being overcrowded, many cases had a record of chronic infection or other serious illness.

Municipal Houses

On a change of tenancy, all municipal houses are inspected, and during the year 542 houses have been so visited. Of these, 306 were vacant at the time of visit and 284 habitation certificates were issued after treatment or repair of the premises.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1959.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Period							Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months				
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (other forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intracranial Haemorrhage	5	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury	7	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	21	—	—	—	21	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
Other Causes	6	1	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
TOTALS	39	3	2	2	46	10	11	1	1	—	—	—	68

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